



## Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101

On November 2, 2010, voters will be asked to vote on Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101. These initiatives affect counties, municipalities, school districts, special districts and the state. If passed by voters, these three measures will result in the repeal of voter approved decisions made by local communities, an inability to finance large scale public projects, and a significant reduction in governmental services. The following is a brief, bulleted list of the key components of each measure. If approved by voters, all three measures will take effect on January 1, 2011.

2010 Ballot Initiative	Ballot Provisions	Potential Impacts
Amendment 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows those owning real property the right to vote on property tax questions</li> <li>Cancels all voter approved property tax TABOR over-rides (aka de-brucings)</li> <li>Limits future property tax TABOR over-ride questions to 4 years</li> <li>Limits future property tax increase questions to 10 years</li> <li>Enterprises and authorities must pay property taxes and taxing districts must lower their rates</li> <li>Allows citizens in all taxing districts the right to initiate property tax decreases</li> <li>Cuts school district mill levies in half and requires state backfill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NON</b> residents can vote on community questions, including out of state property owners</li> <li>Local voter decisions are undone (e.g. de-brucings)</li> <li>Local voter decision making power is restricted</li> <li>Federal income tax liability may be increased because of fee increases; some local taxes are deductible, but fees are not</li> <li>Budget and financing decisions can be jeopardized by special interests</li> <li>Opportunity for state interference in K-12 education is increased because of larger state backfill</li> </ul>
Amendment 61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redefines government debt to include certificates of participation, lease-purchase agreements, loans and other forms of financing and borrowing</li> <li>Local governments must seek voter approval for all forms of debt</li> <li>Prohibits state debt</li> <li>Limits the amount of local government debt beyond existing restrictions</li> <li>Requires current debt to be paid</li> <li>After debt repayment, tax rates must decline by equal amount – whether debt was repaid by tax dollars or other revenues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows only more expensive methods and forms of financing capital construction</li> <li>Eliminates many opportunities to utilize state and federal financial assistance</li> <li>Takes away decision making power of Colorado voters to finance state infrastructure improvements</li> <li>Converts <u>existing</u> flexible financing mechanisms (e.g. lease purchases) into mandatory debt</li> <li>Causes retirement of some <u>existing</u> debt to create revenue shortfalls</li> </ul>
Proposition 101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuts annual vehicle registration fee to a flat \$10/vehicle</li> <li>Cuts specific ownership (SO) tax to \$2 for new vehicles and \$1 for old vehicles over the course of four years</li> <li>Exempts first \$10,000 of a vehicle's purchase price from sales tax</li> <li>Eliminates state and local telecommunications charges</li> <li>Freezes E911 fees at 2009 levels</li> <li>Immediately lowers state income tax rate from 4.63% to 4.5% and ultimately reduces the rate to 3.5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reg. fee reductions cause a \$390 million loss to transportation and road and bridge funding</li> <li>When fully implemented, SO tax reductions cause a \$900 million loss to counties, cities, school districts and special districts</li> <li>Locally-determined sales tax policies arbitrarily undermined by a statewide vote</li> <li>Telecom tax reductions cause a \$377 million loss to state and local budgets</li> <li>Allows for no further improvement to or inflation adjustments for emergency response systems</li> <li>When fully implemented, income tax reductions cause a \$1.3 billion loss to the state</li> </ul>

Colorado Counties, Inc., Colorado Municipal League, Special District Association of Colorado and the Colorado Association of School Boards **OPPOSE** Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101.